Morning Oregonian.

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The Daily Oregonian.

HENRY L. PITTOCK, Proprietor.

THE DAILY MORNING OREGONIAN is published every morning (except Sunday), and delivered by carriers to subscribers in Portland at 75 cents a week. Single copies 12½ cents. By Mail or Express, to any part of the State, at $10 per annum in advance; $6 for six months; $3 for three months. Advertising at liberal rates.

THE WEEKLY OREGONIAN, containing a selection of the best articles in the Daily, will be published every Saturday morning, and forwarded by Mail to any part of the State at $3 per annum, $2 for six months, and $1 for three months in advance.

OFFICE—Corner Front and Washington streets. En trance on Washington.

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MERCHANTS,
AND DEALERS IN

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and the sale of Oregon Produce in the San Francisco, Victoria and Portland Markets. Also give particular attention to the purchase of Merchandise of every description, for the New York, San Francisco, Victoria and Portland trade, and to forwarding goods to, from and to any of the above points.

Agents for Messrs. Rountree, Jones McCreary, Stanwood & Co., 110 Clay street, San Francisco. Steamship Landing Front st., Portland.

Portland, November 5, 1864. dtf

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(Successors to A. R. & I. M. Starr,)
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J. M. SHEPHERD,
(Late of Tracy & Co's Express,)
HAVING LOCATED PERMANENTLY IN PLACERVILLE (Idaho Mines), will attend promptly to all entrusted to his or left with

Tracy & King; John McCraken; A. D. Keith.

n7ldtf

WM. DOUTHITT,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
BOISE CITY, IDAHO TERRITORY.

Special attention paid to Collecting Debts.

By permission, reference is made to Boston & Co, John Anderson, Howard, Conway & Co, H. Webster & Co, A. S. Rosenbaum & Co, Wells, Fargo & Co, D. D. Colton, San Francisco, Cal.

dtf

C. E. WARRABEE. C. LARRABEE.

TOUT & LARRABEE,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
STARK'S BUILDING,
Opposite Arrigoni's Hotel,
PORTLAND, OREGON. dtf

State Insane Asylum and Dairy Hospital.

MATHONIE & LORYEA,
PROPRIETORS AND PROPRIETORS.

Rooms, Chop House and Waiting Room, corner of Front and Washington Streets, PORTLAND. dtf

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WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
LIQUORS,
Dried Fruits,
CIGARS OF ALL KINDS,
Segars, PIPES, STATIONERY, CUTLERY,
Fancy Notions, &c.,
Agents for all kinds of FIREWORKS, and DORIT SHELLS, always on hand.
Agents for Lambert's FLOWER SHRUBS, FRUIT TREES and FRUITS.
Depot for Oregon Nurseries, Portland, Oregon.
Sole Agents for Portland, Oregon.
my4dtf

E. HAMILTON,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR-AT-LAW,
Office, A Street, 4th door, south side, corner of Alder,
PORTLAND, OREGON.
Will practice in the Courts of Oregon and Washington Territories, the District Court for Oregon, the Circuit Court of the United States at San Francisco and East of the Cascade Mountains, and the Land Office at Portland. Will attend to COLLECTIONS, which may be entrusted to his care, and to all other business appertaining to the profession.
REFERENCES—Messrs. Ladd & Tilton, Portland, Oregon. my4dtf

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.

The undersigned, wishing to remove to the Atlantic States, offers for sale his residence property on the corner of Fourth and Taylor streets, Portland. The lot is 100 feet square, and has on it a two-story dwelling house containing seven rooms, with a cellar under the whole house, and a good well of water. Also, a stable and other outbuildings. Terms easy. Apply to the undersigned, on the premises, or to Messrs. Ladd & Tilton, Portland, or Messrs. Wells, Fargo & Co., San Francisco.

JOHN C. CARTER.

Portland, August 1, 1865. aug1dtf

C. DART,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 110 Front street,
(Ellis Law Building)
SAN FRANCISCO.

REFERENCES TO
Ladd & Tilton, Henry Failing, Esq.
C. H. Carleton, Esq., Cashier Bank of California.
Henry Cowell, Jr.
Messrs. A. M. and C. M. Tilton, 95 and 97 Clay street.
Messrs. Clark, Brevoort & Rono. au24dtf

T. JOHNSTON,
COPPER AND PLUMBER,
No. 72 First Street,
(Between Davis & Bickel's Store,)
PORTLAND, OREGON. dtf

B. L. PHILLIPS.

DODGE & PHILLIPS,
DEALERS IN
GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS,
No. 105 FRONT STREET,
Between Clay and Commercial,
SAN FRANCISCO.
LIBERAL CASH ADVANCES MADE ON CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED.
REFERENCES:
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Messrs. Macondray & Co., San Francisco.
Messrs. Meiggs, Naglee & Co., San Francisco.
Messrs. Haas, Baum & Co., San Francisco.
Messrs. Flint, Peabody & Co., San Francisco.
Messrs. Hooper, Williams & Co., San Francisco.
Messrs. Bowman & Co., San Francisco.
Messrs. Bell & Co., San Francisco.
Messrs. Bissell, Carpenter & Co., San Francisco.
Messrs. Bissell, Carpenter, Richardson & Co., San Francisco.
Messrs. Bissell, Carpenter, Richardson & Co., Chicago, Ill.
Messrs. Bissell, Carpenter, Richardson & Co., New York.
Messrs. Bissell, Carpenter, Richardson & Co., Boston, Mass.
Messrs. Bissell, Carpenter, Richardson & Co., Cleveland, Ohio.
Messrs. Bissell, Carpenter, Richardson & Co., Detroit, Mich.
Messrs. Bissell, Carpenter, Richardson & Co., Milwaukee, Wis.
Messrs. Bissell, Carpenter, Richardson & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.
Messrs. Bissell, Carpenter, Richardson & Co., Rochester, N. Y.
Messrs. Bissell, Carpenter, Richardson & Co., Albany, N. Y.
Messrs. Bissell, Carpenter, Richardson & Co., Troy, N. Y.
Messrs. Bissell, Carpenter, Richardson & Co., Utica, N. Y.
Messrs. Bissell, Carpenter, Richardson & Co., Syracuse, N. Y.
Messrs. Bissell, Carpenter, Richardson & Co., Oswego, N. Y.
Messrs. Bissell, Carpenter, Richardson & Co., Auburn

The Daily Oregonian.

SPECIAL PAPER OF THE STATE

SATURDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 9, 1865.

Andrew Johnson and Freedom

Since the development of the President's plan of restoring such rule to the seceded States, a few men of intemperate speech have been denouncing him as false to the promises of freedom which were given to the colored blacks during the progress of the great struggle. It is contended that all these charges come from the same persons who were wont to malignantly denounce Lincoln for the same alleged delinquency. Wendell Phillips is the chief of those who assert that Mr Johnson is dealing wrongfully and faithlessly with the blacks in his insane zeal once called that apostle of freedom, Abraham Lincoln the "slave hound of Illinois," and on frequent other occasions applied him terms equally opprobrious. To put a proper estimate on what he says of Mr Johnson it is only necessary to recall what he alleged of Mr Lincoln. Not a single man doubts, has yet ventured to indicate in the remotest degree that President Johnson does not purpose now and in future to regard slavery as utterly dead. His determination on this point is not clear as words and acts can make it. From the first there has been no vacillation in his course in this regard, and those who insist that he contemplates the possible restoration of slavery, are confuted at every turn by the straightforward manner in which he has supported freedom ever since the fiat went forth that the barbarous institution of slavery must cease to live.

The President's policy of reconstruction is meeting with bitter opposition, both from the class of men we have noticed and also, for different reasons, from those who would sustain slavery. But it is known that the plan Mr Johnson is pursuing, was also that of Mr Lincoln. No man will now have the hardihood to charge him to the emancipator and martyr, with having betrayed the cause of liberty. And if Mr Johnson is carrying into effect the plan matured by Mr Lincoln, why should he be blamed? If the plan is not right, Lincoln and not Johnson, is to be reprehended for it. To show that the President is now adhering to the course marked out by his predecessor take the following statement by Mr Dawes, of Massachusetts, a man who may be presumed to speak that which he knows:

"The interest which has gathered around all that was said and done by the great martyr in his last few days on earth, has disclosed that the day preceding his death was spent in one of the most earnest and, at the same time, harmonious Cabinet meetings of his administration, considering the method to be pursued in the restoration of civil governments in the Rebel States. It is now no breach of confidence to say that one of the most earnest in this work, of the members of his Cabinet, has since spoken of that Cabinet meeting as the most hopeful he ever attended. Said he 'I left it happier than at any moment of my life, since I entered the public service. Clouds that had hung about our pathway began to vanish, and obstacles that had hitherto seemed insurmountable to pass away.' There was absolute unanimity in that last Cabinet council. And the result was a plan for the restoration of civil government in Virginia and North Carolina—then agreed upon and reduced to writing. That plan, just as then adopted, may be found in the subsequent proclamations of President Johnson, in regard to civil governments in those States, and applied substantially to other States."

Mr. Dawes is known to have been on intimate terms with President Lincoln, and to have possessed his confidence in a high degree. It is therefore certain that the statement he makes with so much positiveness, is derived from no idle report, but that it is strictly in accordance with actual fact.

The country and the world know what Abraham Lincoln, the martyr, was, and how firmly and devotedly he was attached to the principles of justice and freedom. He may have sometimes erred as to the best methods to be pursued in the advocacy of human rights, but he was never recreant to liberty. And as Mr. Johnson is clearly pursuing the course Mr Lincoln intended to take in the matter of restoring the Government, it is the duty of all loyal men to bear with him and sustain him, just as they would have stood by his predecessor under the like circumstances. The President's official acts give conclusive proof that he is worthy of being trusted by every friend of freedom. None but the fault-finding sort who are predetermined not to be pleased, will censure him. His course is liberal, just and patriotic, and ought to satisfy all persons of patriotic, just and liberal views.

REBEL LOSS IN THE WAR.—In his late proclamation to the people of Alabama, Governor Parsons estimates that 70,000 men of that State were killed or disabled during the war. The governor computes the number of men who entered the rebel army from Alabama at 120,000. By applying the same ratio to the other rebellious States we shall arrive approximately at the number of men of which the rebel armies were composed during the war, and the sum total of their losses. The estimate gives the following interesting table:

States	Enlistments	Dead and Disabled
Alabama	120,000	70,000
Arkansas	60,000	36,000
Florida	17,000	10,200
Georgia	137,000	71,000
Kentucky	50,000	30,000
Louisiana	90,000	54,000
Mississippi	78,000	46,800
Missouri	99,000	24,000
Maryland	40,000	24,000
North Carolina	140,000	85,000
South Carolina	65,000	40,000
Tennessee	80,000	48,000
Texas	90,000	58,000
Virginia	180,000	108,000

We should find from this calculation that there were, nominally, in the service of the rebellion, about 464,000 men at the close of the war. Subtract from these the number who were said to have deserted, and we have the forces which surrendered to Grant, Sherman and Canby. This reasoning gives the above tabular statement an appearance of being approximately correct. It can never be known what the exact losses of the rebels were during the conflict. Fewer of the insurgents than of our own troops may have been killed outright in battle, but their aggregate losses from other causes, such as exposure, want of food and clothing, and lack of proper hospital treatment must have been greater than ours. This number of men who have been sacrificed by the wicked ambition of the secession leaders can scarcely fall below one million. What a fearful weight of blood guiltiness rests upon the se who are responsible for this terrible waste of human life!

RECEIPTS OF THE SANITARY COMMISSION FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.—Rev. I. H. Chapin agent of the Sanitary Commission for the Pacific coast has furnished the Vancouver *Register* with the following account of moneys received by the Commission from California, Nevada, Oregon and the neighboring territories:

I am not at liberty to send you such an abstract as I could wish, but the following figures appear to me to be sure and if time had allowed by the Treasurer to the U. S. Sanitary Commission:

California in currency	$1,221 00
Nevada Territory	11 00
Oregon in coin and currency	4 000
Washington Territory in coin and currency	2 000
Utah and Arizona (as yet small sums from time to time)	
The Sanitary Islands have contributed at least	3 000

In addition to the above California and Nevada have established sanitary fairs, the returns of which Sanitary Fund will be given. The Pacific coast has been represented at the Fair.

The Pacific coast has contributed about one million dollars in amount of money and stores. The central treasurer of the Commission, the contributions of the Pacific States, during the most part, in supplies.

J. H. CHAPIN
U. S. Sanitary Commission

LECTURE.—MOSES. Vinton of California will deliver a Temperance address at the Methodist Church in this city on Sunday evening. Mr Vinton is traveling through Oregon and the adjoining Territories on business connected with the Post-office Department, and is lecturing by the way. He purposes to go north the coming week.

By Overland Telegraph.

[DISPATCHES TO THE OREGONIAN.]

DATES TO SEPTEMBER 8.

Murder at Augusta, Ga.

New York Sept 9 Sun publishes a correspondence of the Charleston, S. C. Mail which contains an account of the murder of Capt Hazlehurst, of the 33d U. S. colored troops at Augusta on the night of the 31st inst. by three young members of most respectable families of that place. It appears the captain was discovered in company with a married girl, who was represented as one of the wives. They attacked him with their knives, one shot penetrating the upper part of the lungs. Not satisfied with the deed they beat his remains in a horrible ghastly manner with their knives. The affair caused such excitement that it was feared a riot. The negro was carried to the city. The murderers were arrested and quiet restored.

Mails for the South

New York Sept 12 The *Tribune* says the Postmaster General is preparing a large number of propositions for carrying the mail to the South. When these are received in the next few days mails will be opened in the most prominent towns and cities.

From South Carolina.

New York Sept 11 Intelligence from South Carolina says the election for delegates to the State Convention passed off quietly on Tuesday. Only about one quarter of the names on the Union list voted. The majority are representatives of Wade Hampton and several officers of the Confederate army have been returned by large majorities.

Rumored Resignation of Gen Sherman.

New Orleans Sept 11.—The *Times-Picayune* says: It is rumored that Sherman has tendered his resignation in consequence of the President's disapproval of Shurtleff's action. The *News* predicts confidently that the colored troops will be ordered out of the State for mustering out, or transferred to another locality. The South is satisfied with President Johnson's policy.

Approval of the President's Policy by the South.

New York, Sept 11.—The *Post's* Washington special says: A large delegation from Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Tennessee and Virginia are at the White House. Their objects is to notify the President that his policy and course towards the South are meeting with the general approval of the people of those States. The delegation declared that in return they will give his Administration a most cordial support.

Mexican Complications.

New Orleans, Sept 11.—The Matamoras *Monitor* contains interesting correspondence between Mejia and Steele, the former complaining that Cortinas fired on a body of Imperialists, while bandits were taking refuge in Texas, seriously regretting the violation of international law, and stating that it was against express injunction of Cortinas who he said had complained of a similar outrage on the part of General Mejia's men.

Arizona.

New York, September 11.—Late letters from Arizona represent the Territory in an improved condition. Governor Goodwin and Gen. Mason were vigorously organizing civil and military expeditions against Apaches. New mineral discoveries were made in the vicinity of Prescott.

Internal Revenue—Maine Election.

New York Sept 11. The receipts of Internal Revenue during the past week were $11,000,000. In the Maine election 73 towns give Coney 17,216, Howard, 9,613 against last year when Coney had 22,546 Howard 15,879.

Gold—private dispatches quote gold as follows: On the 6th, 144; 9th, 144¼; 11th, 144½ and 12th, 144¾.

California News.

San Francisco, Sept 11.—A verdict was rendered in favor of the Government, in the suit of United States vs 150 cases of champagne marked "C. M.," and forfeiting the wine. The jury were out but ten minutes.

The steamer *Del Norte* arrived last night with the bodies of Capt. DeWolf and Lieut Waite, who were lost on the *Brother Jonathan*.

Sixteen captured whalemen who were paroled by the *Shenandoah*, arrived here from the Sandwich Islands last night on the bark *Comet*.

The steamship *Sonora* will be due from Panama by Saturday with the first battalion of the 14th United States Infantry. The 2d battalion arrived last week, and the 2d United States Artillery will arrive by the mail steamer following. The *Sonora* will also bring Brevet Brig Gen James Sinclair of the Regular Army, who has been assigned to duty in the Department of the Pacific.

There is not much change in the appearance of the general merchandise market, and a fair demand for the leading commodities is noted. Private dispatches from the Eastern Atlantic cities quote prices of all goods which seek the market very firm and in some instances advancing which has the effect to increase the vigor of sales here. The bottom seems to have dropped out of the mining stock market to day. Nearly ever stock on the list is selling at low prices.

Legal Tenders are inactive at former quotations. Gold was 144¾ on the 11th.

Butter, sales 100 firkins, New York State J. C. at 27½c 200 do Western, at 26c, and 100 do C. Adams private. Coffee—450 sks Manilla changed hands at or about 22½c. Candles—sales 500 boxes Knapp at 25c, and 500 do to arrive, private. Coal—there has been quite a movement in anthracite coal the sales reaching 2,000 tons from yard at a price reserved. Case Goods—there is a movement on foot to concentrate the stock of oysters and the market items included in the sales are 600 cases Kemp, Day & Co's at agents rates. Oil—sales of 2,000 gallons coal oil at 1 50 and 1,000 do coast whale, private. A dispatch from New York, dated 11th inst, quotes linseed at 1 60. Naval Stores—10 bbls Oregon pitch at 9 50 and 20 rosins Oregon last quotation 4 15. A private dispatch from New York, 11th inst, quotes spirits of turpentine at 1 12. Sugar—in bond, with fair inquiry, sales of 1 0 bbls of local refined at agents' rates. Flour—is sold close up to the production, and the market is firm at the late advance. Standard brands, extra, quotable at 6 25 @ 6 50 are hear of some outside productions selling at 5 85@6 00, and superfine at 5 40 @ 5 75 @ bbl. Wheat—a good demand prevails for export to Australia and the market retains its buoyancy sales 10 000 sks good No 1, chiefly to arrive at $1 87½@$1 90, $10 do poor No 2 at $1 77½@$2 00, do choice $1 92½@2 00 lbs. Barley rules well and under fair demand, sales 5000 sks poor feed at 9 3c, 200 do good, at 95@ 97½c @ 100 lbs, and 100 do prime at $1 00. Oats—700 sks sold at $1 10@$1 15, 100 do choice at $1 45@1 00 lbs. Potatoes have advanced to 75@90c for Bay at 1 00@1 10 for Missouri, owing to light receipts. Hay of fair quality sells at $17@20 ton.

Arrived Steamer *Orizaba* San Pedro.

Cleared Sept 11.—Ship *Noble Mariner*, Nanaimo.

Sailed Sept 11.—Ship *Lizzie Derby*, Port Angeles; brig *Dove*, Puget Sound; brig *B. D. Rice*, Puget Sound.

Rebels in Paris.

The *Times* Paris correspondent says: For the last week the court of the Grand Hotel looks much as it did in the flourishing days of the Confederacy before the fall of Vicksburg. Breckinridge still lurks in Thompson have arrived here. There united with Slidell and a host of other representatives of the Confederacy hold councils there debating the affairs apparently with high hopes of the future. The project war between the United States and France appear to both hosts of their satisfaction. It is heard said the articles of the London and Paris journals trying to urge on the war with Mexico as only a part of the general scheme among the rebels and their friends to give the Confederacy another chance for life. The last catch is for Mexico and the daggers of the two in London and Paris. Will Lieut Maury and Duke Gwin on the Rio Grande, and so powerful a combination have you may be sure if there be any chance for stirring up a war with Mexico, it will be done. Let the government and people of the United States look well to this matter for it is not without importance.

THE CALIFORNIA ELECTION.—We have yet received no very full returns of the California election. Enough however has reached us to warrant the conclusion that the Unionists have a very small majority in the Legislature, notwithstanding the treachery and opposition of some of their own number in nearly every county in the State. Three tickets, as we remember, were before the electors of San Diego and Three of the regular County ticket elected the Independent, or Bolters, and seven of the Copperhead were elected. In Sacramento the Copperheads "were fused" and elected nearly all their county ticket. The majority in the Legislature is now that County are heard from, all Union men, and will vote for the Constitutional Amendment. The regular Union and Union were completely successful in Santa Clara, Sutter, Yuba, Butte, Tehama, Nevada, Placer, Alpine, Calaveras, San Joaquin, Santa Cruz, Alameda, Los Angeles, Solano, Santa Cruz, Monterey and Contra Costa counties. The Copperheads have carried two or three of the interior counties, their old strongholds. Quite of the State on the Union party has been successful in California and the Amendment abolishing slavery will pass.

THE NEW AND SPLENDID STEAMER

CASCADE,

CAPT. JOHN WOLFE, Commander,

WILL LEAVE PORTLAND FOR CASCADES AND DALLES

Connecting with the steamers

TENINO AND OWYHEE,

Which leave the Cascades for Dalles

DAILY LINE

From Portland to Umatilla, Wallula

Ex Steamer Orizaba.

CLOTHING AND FURNISHING GOODS.

BARMAN BROTHERS

Are receiving their Spring Stock of

EXTRA NICE CLOTHING,

AND

Furnishing Goods

BY THE STEAMER ORIZABA.

Which they will sell at Low Prices.

DALTON'S GALLERY AND MUSEUM.

PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY!

J. W. JOHNSTON & CO

Pioneer Artists of California

JUST RECEIVED

AT THE

PHILADELPHIA

Boot and Shoe Store

A NEW AND SELECT STOCK OF

LADIES', GENTS', MISSES', BOYS'

And Children's Wear,

R. G. SNEATH,

WHOLESALE GROCER,

26 Front Street,

PORTLAND OREGON

Goods by the Package

FOR CASH AT

San Francisco Prices and Freight.

LINCOLN HOUSE,

Corner Washington and Front Streets,

PORTLAND, OREGON

Spencer Hall

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE!

Boarding School for Young Ladies,

MILWAUKIE OREGON

Notice.

UNION

J. M'HENRY,

CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE,

LAMPS, PLATED WARE, &C.,

NO. 91 FRONT STREET,

PORTLAND OREGON

SAVIER & CO'S

IMPERIAL MILLS

PLAIN AND

Self-Rising Flour!

SAFES!

TILTON & M'FARLAND'S

CELEBRATED

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF

SAFES!

THE ONLY RELIABLE SAFE

on this Coast.

One of the above mentioned Salls's Safes is now to be seen at Friedman & Co's, Front street, Portland,

BROKEN OPEN IN THREE MINUTES

With a Four-Pound Hammer.

AUCTION AND COMMISSION.

KILBOURN & CO.,

AUCTIONEERS,

No. 98 Front Street,

Merchandise, Real Estate, Furniture, Stocks, &c., &c.

Regular Sale Days—Tuesdays & Fridays.

HOSTETTER'S

CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS!

GROCERIES

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

FURNITURE

&c.

Bed-Room,

Dining-Room,

Kitchen,

CLOCKS!

SETH THOMAS—

RUBBER CLOTHING

AMERICAN CLOCK CO.

BROOKS'

RUBBER GOODS

CLOTHING, BOOTS AND SHOES

CORNER OF FRONT AND OAK STS.

NEW HAVEN CLOCK CO.

OREGON

IRON WORKS!

A. C. GIBBS & CO.,

Manufacturers of

STEAM ENGINES,

BOILERS,

AND ALL KINDS OF MILLS!

HOISTING MACHINES,

HORSE POWERS,

REAPERS and MOWERS,

QUARTZ MILLS,

AMALGAMATING PANS,

And SEPARATORS of the most approved kind;

COOKING RANGES,

PUMPS, etc., etc.

PER STEAMER FROM NEW YORK!

DRY GOODS,

CLOTHING,

Boots and Shoes,

HATS, &c.,

SUITABLE FOR THE FALL AND WINTER TRADE,

which we are now offering at

Whole sale or Retail,

AT THE VERY LOWEST PRICES.

A. G. BRADFORD,

IMPORTER AND JOBBER IN

PURE WINES AND LIQUORS,

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THE HARDEST LOCK EVER OFFERED IN THIS MARKET is now on hand at the

CALIFORNIA WINE DEPOT,

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E. W. TRACY & CO.,

(SUCCESSORS TO TRACY & KING,)

ASSAYERS,

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Highest Price Paid for

GOLD DUST, LEGAL TENDER, &C.

Mining Stocks Bought and Sold.

POWDER!

JOHN R. FOSTER,

Agent for California Powder Works,

WILL SELL BLASTING POWDER AT $5 00 per keg of 25 lbs until further notice.

Office at JACOB UNDERHILL & CO.,

No. 109 Front street, Portland

A full assortment of

RIFLE AND SPORTING POWDER,

Is now on hand at the Manufacturer's Prices

JOHN R. FOSTER

H. CUIDO CROB,

Graduate of Plassel's Conservatorie of Music, San Francisco,

HAPPINESS OR MISERY;

THAT IS THE QUESTION.

CIGARS

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SAN FRANCISCO.

MEDICAL NOTICE.

DR. N. DAVIDSOHN,

NOTICE TO DENTISTS.

L. GROSS,

Wholesale and Retail DRUGGIST,

Front Street, Portland, Oregon

Informs the Profession that he has received a complete assortment of

Dental Instruments and Dentists' Materials,

and intends to sell at SAN FRANCISCO PRICES.

Orders from the country solicited and prompt attention guaranteed.

Quicksilver!

AT SAN FRANCISCO PRICES, BY

R. G. SNEATH,

26 Front Street, (Opposite O. S. N. Co's Wharf,)

Portland May 24, 1865 dtf

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AUCTIONEER,

Corner of Front and Oak Sts.

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OF REAL ESTATE, GROCERIES,

CHANDISE AND M

Sale Days—Wednesday and

A. B. RICHARDS

At Private

ENGLISH REFINED BAR and

do SQUARE & OCTAGON

HORSE SHOES, FILES, RASPS,

SCREWS TRY PANS, SHEARS,

ALSO:

Large assortment of GOOD

A. B. RICHARDS

LARGE AND PERFECT

OF

GROCERIES

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

FURNITURE

&c.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 11,

At 10 o'clock A. M.

50 cases SARDINES,

25 chests do

ALSO;

275 boxes KNAPP'S

225 boxes GRANTS

ALSO;

100 bf bbls S. I.

100 mats RICE,

ALSO;

2 cases OYSTERS

50 cases do

ALSO;

Bed-Room,

Dining-Room,

Kitchen,

A. B. RICHARDS

CLOCKS!

SETH THOMAS—

OFFICE CLOCKS,

PARLOR

NO. 1

ROSEWOOD

MARBLE

COLUMN

RUBBER CLOTHING

WOULD INFORM THE TRADE

SAN FRANCISCO,

RUBBER GOODS

At

CLOTHING, BOOTS AND

COMBS, BALLS, TOYS,

STATIONERY,

FANCY GOODS, LITTLE

PIANO

Fine Port,

Brandy,

Whisky and Irish

Gin,

Fine Old Tom,

Jamaica

PORT, SHERRY and CLARET WINES,

Also, a full

Liquors,

Which are offered to the trade on

terms.

J. M. FOX.

June 9, 1865. d12p

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Two doors south of W

PRODUCE COMMISSION

MERCHANT,

GROCER AND GENERAL

STEAMBOAT and FAMILY

At Wholesale or

CONSTANTLY ON HAND

BACON BUTTER, EGGS, and all

and VEGETABLES in their

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MEETING OF THE COMMON COUNCIL.—The regular weekly meeting of the Common Council was held at the Council Chamber last evening, Mayor Failing in the chair.

The following members were present: Messrs. Clarke, Gilmore, Morgan, Hammer, Rosenbaum and Schuyler.

The minutes of the two previous meetings were read and approved.

A communication from the Mayor was received by unanimous consent appropriating to [illegible] of Front street between the north line of Pine street and the south line of Morrison street, unappropriated. And a similar communication releasing a similar ordinance for the alley in rear of Front street north of Morrison street and south of Harrison street, was read and received, the contract price fully complied with. The communication and the property and there was ordered to be placed on file.

[illegible] reservation of the fund to meet the [illegible] of surplusage. Were received. On motion the Ordinances they each were before then were committed to the Committee on Streets and public property with instruction that they report upon the same at their earliest convenience.

The Mayor also returned an Ordinance authorizing the construction of four water cisterns, the same, owing to the condition of city finances [illegible] notice to pass the Ordinance it was lost.

The Street Commissioner submitted a report [illegible] that crossings be made leading half way across each street at the corners of the city plans, which recommendation was accepted, and the work ordered to be done.

The Judiciary Committee to whom was referred the communication of Messrs T & J Brumbull asking for a license for their dogs for [illegible] one year, reported adverse to the prayer, which was adopted.

Bills were authorized on the appropriate [illegible] in liquidation of claims against the city as follows: J. W. Dolph, codifying City Ordinances [illegible]; H. L. Pittock advertising, $74 25; Portland Gas Light Company, gas furnished street lamps, $215 50; Gas for City Council Room [illegible]; Portland Water Company, supply of water for [illegible] month, $50; H. L. Hoyt attendance and [illegible] on Council Room July and August $12; [illegible] rent of Council Chamber for Aug. $10; [illegible] Saunders and Bisbu services $400; [illegible] rent of No 4 Engine House for August, $25; Harbaugh & Shattuck, lumber for new [illegible], $25,02; P. O. Lary, labor $10 50; W. J. Dyer, labor, $22,50; D. Wright, labor, $8 75; [illegible] & Bryson, lumber, $6,98, four assistants to City Engineer, $438; H. E. Cutter and A. B. [illegible] $60; Smith & Davis, $12 Smith Bros., $24,00, work &c. for Fire Engine Company No 2 [illegible] other accounts were referred to the appropriate committees.

A report of the Committee on Health and Police, [illegible] to the purchase of cemetery grounds of [illegible], was taken from the table and adopted.

Ordinances on Streets and Public Property and Ordinances appropriating money for the [illegible] of Front street, in accordance with the [illegible] of the Mayor as contained in the [illegible] sections, which were passed under a [illegible] of the rules.

An Ordinance to prevent Chinese from using any building as a place of habitation except by per[illegible] the City Council and declaring their [illegible] nuisances, passed the second reading [illegible] providing for a tax of $10 per [illegible] Chinese wash houses passed.

An Ordinance providing for the purchase of the [illegible] grounds on the east side of the Willamette [illegible] was called to a third reading.

[illegible] LIGHT.—Last evening as the Lincoln House [illegible] was going to the hotel from the steamboat landing, its team was stalled in the mud at the corner of Front and Washington streets in such a manner that the driver was obliged to take a full turn in the street. To do this necessitated an extra amount of [illegible] for, as the street is worse than the worst country road can be imagined. Well, when they went [illegible] Dan, driver and passengers, thrown to the right rather roughly, for a few minutes, when finally [illegible] on the lower part of Washington street was [illegible] when the man who was best enabled to reach the [illegible] began to use some bitter expressions to the [illegible] for the rough and unfeeling manner he took [illegible] him to see a contented depression on the face [illegible] and concluded that nothing at all [illegible] but he said he was actually [illegible].

[illegible].—The Downieville *Messenger* makes an ex[illegible] of Mule Loafer in that locality, and [illegible] of the principal feats have parted with [illegible] and five dollars on the idea that they [illegible] "prize" called the *Pacific Monthly*, which has made its appearance. The *Messenger* [illegible] fully suggest that it would be for [illegible] of our up-country cotemporaries to be[illegible] of what also sells them as they see fit. [illegible] believed in Mormontown, Fourteenmile [illegible] All such as sticking to Middle [illegible] some a Press in the Washington country, [illegible] of them killed as soon as this "new you [illegible] you don't" pecuniary performance of Lisle [illegible].

The Rev. John F. Damon will preach at the [illegible] Church in this city Mr Damon [illegible] editor of this paper. His failing health [illegible] for him to leave the sanctum nearly a [illegible] for years a loathsome member of the [illegible] by the Congregational denomination [illegible] for some time filled the pulpit of this [illegible] by the [illegible] ministrations of Rev Mr [illegible] is a very ready speaker, an ardent and [illegible] and if he [illegible] permits will succeed in his [illegible].

Hon. [illegible] Davis is bestirring himself considerably [illegible] of the public to the [illegible] duty of [illegible] Union.

[illegible].—A case of negro disturbance [illegible] before Recorder Hoffman yesterday [illegible] in the committment of one colored person [illegible] the antagonist John Bright was [illegible].

Fred. Meller, better known as Pass[illegible] of the Globe and Oyster stand 89 First street [illegible] this office with a collation of which [illegible] was not the smallest part. If Fred [illegible] with this sort of luncheon we [illegible] to visit him. He is [illegible].

[illegible].—In consequence of the bad weather [illegible] for days, it has been deemed advisable to post [illegible] as advertised for next week until after the [illegible] they will not take place until [illegible].

[illegible].—The City Treasurer calls our attention to [illegible] will save five per cent and costs by [illegible] for the Nelson pavement in front [illegible].

WHO WILL BE RESPONSIBLE.—Horace Maynard, of Tennessee, tells the people of his State that "nothing is so likely to hasten the era of negro voting as opposition to Government measures by the whites of the South. This is the most truth. If the whites will do their duty to the Government they can reject or have negro [illegible] as they may desire. But if they continue disloyal, the Government must seek support [illegible] it can be found. Southern and especially [illegible] slavery until they abolish it at once re[illegible] to be seen whether they are determined to have negro suffrage as well.

THE PAPER MONOPOLY.—The Chicago *Times* has intelligence from New York that the paper [illegible] have combined to run on half time for several months, and are trying to extend the [illegible] all over the country in order to keep the price of paper up. They were to begin this [illegible] State business on the 1st of August. [illegible] Congress will see the propriety of taking the duty of foreign paper in which case those [illegible] will find that running on half time will be a dear investment. Thus paper is almost [illegible] as cheap bread. If the price of news [illegible] is to be reduced and it is very desirable [illegible] it can be done as the condition of the paper market will warrant it; such combinations of paper [illegible] must be broken up.

[illegible]. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER AND [illegible]. You cannot be bald or grey and neither [illegible] can blemish your Hair, if you use them [illegible].

[illegible] Walker, Smith & Dean, San Francisco [illegible].

The Monroe Democrat.—With the modern [illegible] of journalism and the absorption of the writing family in the incessant production of sensational boarding, for the most part on the minute necessities or amusement entertainment of the hour, we seem to be in danger of losing the old-school hardy type. Hail, ship such an exception in the [illegible] of the nineteenth and eighteenth century men and in the early part of the present. We have abundance of rapid and [illegible] action writers full of information on the topics of the day, [illegible] and [illegible] of current manners but where [illegible] can you find people [illegible] living [illegible] the gaze [illegible] the door of steam and the [illegible] [illegible]. The age has to attend to so many practical questions of urgency and weight and [illegible] to [illegible] grow crystallize [illegible] that there is no time to dig [illegible] the wood by the side of the great dusty highway, or [illegible] from beneath the shelf [illegible] of immemorial wood [illegible]. The man who fell [illegible] for the [illegible] own sake apart from any design or [illegible] is becoming [illegible] [illegible] and the north [illegible] to [illegible] or [illegible] to [illegible] old [illegible] work will [illegible] [illegible] such [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] the market, and [illegible] trade with the precisely [illegible] [illegible]. Except in the case of the [illegible] genius who possess the rare gift of creative power, the literary man finds himself specially [illegible] into the journalist. He may not have begun life as a politician, he may have had a stronger predilection toward the greener regions of imagination and fancy, he may love old books and the abiding phantasies of old days with a tender and unsatisfied affection, but the press [illegible] him and will have him. "Have it," asked an [illegible] journalist one day, "that so many young poets finally develop into solicitors?" The answer is one Monday are a very [illegible] industrious set, and the young poet can learn to appropriate the advantages that belong to the [illegible] [illegible] room. After [illegible] the poem author sinks out of sight, and the journal [illegible] takes his place.

THE GEM OF THE TOILET the world says, is sozodont. It renders the teeth pearly white, gives to the breath a fragrant odor extinguishing the ill hues to which usually flow from a bad and neglected set of teeth. SOZODONT is so convenient, and produces a sensation at once so delightful, that makes it a pleasure to use it.

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Samaritan Lodge No. 2, I. O. of O. F.—Meets every Wednesday Evening, at 7½ o'clock, in Stark's building, third story, opposite Arrington's Hotel. Members of the order are invited to attend.

jal By order of N G

Willamette Lodge No. 3, F. & A. M.—Holds its Regular Communications on the 1st and 3d Mondays of each month at 7 o'clock P M. Brethren in good standing are invited to attend.

ap1tf By order of W M

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DENTIST,

REFERENCE: PATRONS.

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A. P. MORRAN, Secretary. A. C. SWIFT, President.

Harmony Lodge, No. 12, F. & A. M.—Meets on 2d and 4th Mondays of each month, at 7 o'clock, P M. Brethren in good standing are invited to attend. By order of W M

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Brandreth's Pills Their Qualities. In small doses they operate on the cellular tissue through the whole system, and thus [illegible] the activity of the secretions and excretions. [illegible] the blood from [illegible] and all the membranes of the lungs. [illegible] cause [illegible] and all the membranes of the [illegible] to throw off [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Letter from Gen Palmer to the President

General J M N Palmer commanding the Department of Kentucky has written a letter to President Lincoln in answer to the charge that the U S Marshals and Deputies were in the practice of seizing free papers of colored persons with the object of bringing them into slavery Gen Palmer's letter is a forcible paper and the statistics it contains which the farmers of Kentucky will read with wonder and astonishment are startling

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF KENTUCKY
Louisville Ky July 1 1865

To His Excellency Andrew Johnson President of the United States—Sir I have not only the pleasure to acknowledge your dispatch of yesterday, inclosing a copy of a dispatch of Provost Marshal General Fry which in that Provost Marshals issue "free papers" to colored persons in the Kentucky I refer you to my last letter which I say no "free papers" or record by any officers of this department which though literally true, does not quite meet the facts as they are

I forwarded you my General Orders Nos 12 and 49 Under these orders many persons have been released by Provost Marshals who no longer owned them and I am told in many cases they regarded and used them as free papers

The reason for issuing Order No 49 will be found in the face of the order but the reason which I did not state May case has frequently applied to me that I Large numbers of negroes were driven in the direction of the surrounding country which had been depopulated or repudiated the authority of the United States

My regard for the dearest law appeal of a people the whole Union I for the general conviction that shows against negroes, and the law which fetters them to go at large as I have them done or allowed people to have enforced these laws or all have produced great misery and alarm among the blacks To leave the negroes in the city we all have alarmed the fears of the citizens who were beforehand taught to think their presence would cause pestilence They sought to make me responsible for either consequence

To my which I issued Order No 53 Under it over 2000 negroes have crossed the Ohio river at this place alone

Before the 4th of July an impression got abroad amongst the negroes throughout the State that on that day they should all be made free Influenced by this belief thousands of them left their masters homes and camp into our posts at different points in the State Every nook and hiding place at Camp Nelson Lexington Frankfort Bowling Green Mumfordville, Ohio was filled with them They were without work or means and the greater the number and the more destitute they were the more the people resisted employing them I was compelled from these causes to issue General Order No 49, and the "free papers" referred to in the telegram of Prior are merely the passes issued under that order

I have been greatly embarrassed in respect to the colored people by the acts and declarations of politicians and presses in the and administration interest They have given the negroes extravagant ideas of the purpose of the Government by announcing in their speeches and their columns that it was the intention of the Government to free them all, furnish them with food, clothing and put them on an equality with the whites In our city a conservative gathering in a neighborhood is followed by a stampede of negroes

I think and respectfully submit that it is impossible under the existing state of facts here, to enforce the laws of the State in reference to slave and slavery

At the beginning of the war Kentucky had about twelve hundred and thirty thousand slaves	230 000
Our report shows number of negro enlistments	23,816
Estimated number of women and children freed by resolution of Congress of March 3, 1865, 3/4 for each man	71,025—100,803
Balance	129 197

One half this residue are presumed to have belonged to rebels, and are, therefore free, 64 598

From this small number ought still to be taken a percentage for the thousands who have escaped from the State.

For the sake of keeping the small number in subjection to masters the whole race in the state are most cruelly oppressed and outraged under color of laws which renders freedom to a negro in Kentucky impossible

I have felt it my duty to give protection to this large free population as far as possible but in doing so I have been on occasions, compelled to do so to which in effect greatly impair the tenure of the small number of persons who are still technically masters of slaves Indeed, it must be admitted that many slaves have left the State under Orders Nos 53 and 49, which are enclosed and every decision I make in favor of a negro seems to start a host of individual cases which comes within the same principle

In short, slavery has no actual existence in Kentucky and if the Constitutional Amendment is defeated at the election the whole native colored population will fly unless I employ the troops to prevent it, and you have not and will not be likely to order that to be done

To illustrate the effect of my fair rule upon the status of slavery in Kentucky, I will advert to the effect of one rule which I am compelled to recognize and observe

By the laws of Kentucky—laws once, when all were slaves, just enough in their application—all negroes were presumed to be slaves Now a large majority are certainly free To presume slavery from color alone is contrary to justice, to presume freedom without regard to color and give protection accordingly, is to end slavery I am often called upon to afford protection where there is no proof at hand, and am compelled to presume one way or the other

I submit these difficulties to most some of the complaints which will probably reach you from the loyal people of Kentucky

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,
J M PALMER
Major General, Commanding

On the 1st of August General Palmer visited Lexington and addressed the citizens at Melodeon Hall He declared his purpose to discharge his duty fairly and impartially He referred to the election about to take place and said that while he wanted a certain great public question settled in the right way, he wanted the loyal voters to settle it in their own way. He added:

I may not approve your decision but I shall approve in every freeman, in every loyal voter in the State, the exercise of his own free uncontrolled suffrages. If you shall decide right, so much the better for you; if you shall decide wrong although I shall, as a citizen, suffer from the ill consequences of your wrong judgment, yet I shall only be compelled to bear my portion of it but I am responsible—I am personally responsible as the representative of the General Government to see that the loyal voters of the State shall be protected in the exercise of their own free will on this as well as all other questions

* * * I desire myself that the people of Kentucky shall understand that the State is regarded as one of the sisterhood of States that the people are regarded as one of the great American family that their destinies are united indissolubly with the destinies of the States north of the Ohio river and south of our own line I am anxious that you know that the people of Kentucky are not to be distinguished, in any peculiar respect from the other people of this Union My friends I don't know whether I am self conceited common among Kentuck me or not it is said that a man who has kissed the blarney stone speaks Irish forever and it is said that a man who gets a drink of Kentucky whisky is forever a Kentuckian perhaps it is so [Laughter] But let me tell you that the people of your sister States regard you mostly as a part of the great American family and we look to Kentucky and we are not at all willing, for I tell them pretty much that myself, to listen in any sense to separate any portion of the people of Kentucky

General Palmer gave a review of the anti-slavery policy of Lincoln, after which he gave the following, as the conclusion of the whole argument

I have no argument to make in favor of keeping a man in a condition degrees beyond the life I let the courts and also the earth itself settle that question I am content that emancipation has been from the Almighty himself, and that commander in chief of the army and navy has only followed in the train of the inevitable nature of the Declaration of Independence that all men are endowed with certain inalienable rights among these are life liberty and the pursuit of happiness I believe that if the people of the United States had been left to settle the institution of slavery themselves, I could not have doubted that in the course of time they would have settled it right and justly, I could not have doubted that they would have done unto others as they would have others do unto them I believe that men do love freedom for themselves and are willing that others should have it for they have allowed the most gradual and even painful processes to be adopted in the removal of the evil and I believe that the people would have all rights and the slightest hesitation that the instructions which Mr Lincoln has issued would be pursued in full confidence under the laws relative to the cases that have arisen under them I believe that the people of Kentucky will cheerfully conform to the law of the land I believe that I do not misrepresent the feeling of the people of Kentucky when I say that they will cheerfully conform to any other rule which may be established by the proper authority I believe that I have no doubt a great many people would call that a bitter pill but I believe that they should swallow it perfectly willing they should

SOUTH CAROLINA GOVERNMENT AND ITS NOTICES

A Washington letter to the Philadelphia Inquirer says

General Hoff was the rebel officer in command of Fort Sumter when it was finally taken from its rebel by our troops He proved to be a most gentlemanly and soon became a favorite He is an intelligent and cultured gentleman When the bottom of the Secession coalition dropped out Hoff left with all haste his rich and prosperous neighborhood in the war was over He is the only one of our new Governors that has had the manliness to present himself to the conquerors Upon such grounds and that I had called I will ask whether it was proper for me to hold out encouragement to our navy He said he was not shy of it and wanted to work for his living He presented the navy because he liked the sea, having enjoyed himself for years in sailing gunning and fishing on the East coast